England's defpondency. State P. Vol. II. 1805.

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A PLAN

For driving the LIVE STOCK of ſuch parts of the country as may become expoſed to the inroads of the Enemy in caſe of an Invaſion; as alſo for ſaving other deſcriptions of property, as much as poſſible; and for rendering the body of the people inſtrumental in the General Defence.

IF an Enemy ſhould land upon our ſhores, every poſſible exertion ſhould be made immediately to deprive him of the means of ſubſiſtence.

The Navy will ſoon cut off his communication with the ſea; the Army will confine him on ſhore in ſuch a way, as to make it impoſſible for him to draw any ſupplies from the adjacent country. In this ſituation, he will be forced to lay down his arms, or to give battle on ſuch diſadvantageous terms, as can leave no doubt of his being defeated.

But if unforeſeen and improbable circumſtances ſhould enable him to make ſome progreſs at firſt, a ſteady perſeverance in the ſame ſyſtem will increaſe his difficulties at every ſtep; ſooner or later he muſt inevitably pay the forfeit of his temerity.

How much the accompliſhment of this object will be facilitated by driving away the Live Stock, and conſuming, or, in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, deſtroying all other means of ſubſiſtence, in thoſe parts of the country which may be in imminent danger of falling into his poſſeſſion, is too evident to need any diſcuſſion.

The only queſtion is, how to effect this purpoſe with the greateſt celerity and order, and with the leaſt poſſible injury to individuals. To this end a well digeſted plan is obviouſly indiſpenſible.

In clearing the country likely to be in this ſituation, the firſt principle is an indemnification from the community at large to the individuals for the value of all ſtock which may be removed in conſequence of Invaſion, if not reſtored to the reſpective owners; as alſo for

whatever moveable property may be deſtroyed by our own arms, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Enemy, provided the proprietor comes forward and enters into ſuch arrangements as may be propoſed to preſerve it, either by perſonal attendance at the time, or otherwiſe in ſome mode of ſervice, at the moment of Invaſion. It muſt at the ſame time be very clearly underſtood, that no indemnification whatever can be allowed, for any property deſtroyed either by our own arms, or by the Enemy, if it ſhould appear that no previous preparation or exertion had been made uſe of to remove it; and that all property left in this ſtate is to be deſtroyed, if neceſſary, to prevent its falling into the Enemies hands. Upon theſe grounds, the following preparatory arrangements are propoſed for immediate conſideration.

1ſt. The inhabitants of every pariſh, hundred, or other diviſion of the county, of convenient ſize, ſhould forthwith agree among themſelves, upon proper places of rendezvous, at which their cattle, waggons, and carts, might be collected, in caſe of an order to drive the country being received from the General commanding in the diſtrict, or any competent perſon authorized by him to give ſuch an order, or in caſe of any ſignal he or they may have appointed for this purpoſe being made; proper march routes ſhould be fixed upon for driving them away to certain places of ſecurity in the interior of the country, taking care to chuſe bye roads for that purpoſe; that the great turnpike roads may remain entirely free for the marching of troops and artillery; and where it may be unavoidable to paſs one or more of the great roads, it ſhould be done in ſuch a manner, that they may only be *croſſed*, and occupied during the ſhorteſt ſpace of time poſſible. If a column of troops, artillery, or army ſupplies, ſhould happen to be moving on the great road at the place of croſſing, the ſtock may eaſily be ſtopt in its progreſs, until the military ſhall have paſſed the ſame; every arrangement for theſe purpoſes muſt be concerted with the General commanding in the diſtrict, or ſubmitted to his approbation.

To avoid loſs, confuſion, and delay in this operation, it will be neceſſary, that the inhabitants of each pariſh or other diviſion, ſhould chuſe from among themſelves a ſufficient number of perſons to drive and attend the cattle, under the direction of one or more leaders, to be choſen by the proprietors; which leaders ſhould have authority and means given them by the proprietors to provide the neceſſary ſubſiſtence for the cattle, and perſons attending them, upon the road and at the places of ſecurity fixed upon, and to determine the places of halting and refreſhment during their march, and other arrangements of detail after their arrival. Such places as afford good water and plenty of paſture ſhould be preferred and pointed out by the civil authority of the county, for the depôts, in concert with the General commanding the forces in the diſtrict, who is inſtructed to give every aſſiſtance and accommodation in his power, for the protection and ſubſiſtence of the cattle, and of the perſons attending the ſame.

It will further be adviſeable that it ſhould be concerted with the General commanding in the Diſtrict, that ſome proper Perſon of the Commiſſariat Staff under him, ſhould attend at each place of depôt with inſtructions to give receipts, if required, for all the Live and Dead Stock that may be brought to the depôt, or to enter the ſame upon a regiſter to be opened for that purpoſe: but the perſons who attend ſuch Stock, ſhould nevertheleſs remain in charge of the ſame, unleſs it ſhall be diſpoſed of by being appropriated to the conſumption of the army. It is alſo to be underſtood, that the proprietor of any cattle or other produce that may be removed in conſequence of this arrangement, or ſuch perſon or perſons as may be authorized by him in this reſpect, will have the power to ſend ſuch part of the ſaid cattle or produce, as he or they may think proper, to be diſpoſed of at any market or place

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in rear of the depôt, on returning to the Commiſſary his receipts, or noticing ſuch diſpoſal in the regiſter above-mentioned, as the caſe may be; provided always, that the Commiſſary ſhould have ſignified that he was in no danger of wanting ſuch cattle or produce for the ſupply of the army.

It ſhould alſo be recommended to the proprietors to mark their cattle, not only with the initials of their names, but alſo to add ſome diſtinctive mark, common to the whole pariſh, that confuſion may be avoided, if the ſtock of ſeveral pariſhes ſhould come to join in one body.

2d. As it may be impoſſible for the inhabitants, in caſe of alarm, immediately to remove the more bulky articles of property, ſuch as Grain, Hay, and Straw, which nevertheleſs cannot be ſuffered to fall into the hands of the Enemy, conſiſtently with the eſſential object of depriving him of all means of ſubſiſtence, it ſhould be recommended to them to appoint ſeveral diſcreet truſty perſons from among themſelves, to remain in the pariſh as long as the ſame ſhall not actually be in poſſeſſion of the Enemy, or entirely cut off from the Army. This arrangement will not only facilitate the means of ſupplying our own army with what muſt otherwiſe be deſtroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Enemy, but it will in many inſtances alſo diminiſh the chance of loſs. Receipts will be given by the troops for all articles which may be taken for their Uſe, on the production of which receipts the proprietors will afterwards be entitled to payment, at fair and reaſonable prices, according to regulations to be eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe. The perſons ſo named would point out the places where ſupplies are depoſited, and take the receipts of the troops in truſt for the abſent proprietors.

3d. Care ſhould be taken by the inhabitants of ſuch pariſhes, as may be in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Enemy, that all Mills and Ovens be rendered uſeleſs to him, by carrying off or deſtroying ſome eſſential part of the Machinery of the former, which cannot eaſily be replaced, and by breaking the latter. In both caſes, that mode of derangement is the moſt eligible which, while it effectually anſwers the purpoſe, may afterwards be repaired at the ſmalleſt Expence. *

4th. A Corps of Guides not exceeding on horſeback and on foot, conſiſting of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the Roads, Lanes, Footpaths, Bridges, Creeks, Rivers, Fording Places, and other Communications, in the ſeveral parts of the country, ſhould be ſelected in the maritime counties, and their names and places of abode be communicated to the General, commanding in the diſtrict to which ſuch counties reſpectively belong.

5th. The unarmed inhabitants will have an opportunity of rendering ſervices equally neceſſary and important by forming themſelves into Companies of Pioneers, under the direction of leaders to be appointed by the Civil Authority of the county.

A numerous body of Pioneers is ſo eſſential to the movements of an Army, and to the obſtruction of the progreſs of the Enemy, that it is intended, in caſe of their being called into actual ſervice, to make a competent daily allowance to all who may offer to come forward in the capacity of Pioneers.

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* Breaking the upper Millſtone and the Crown of the Oven, are deemed the moſt effectual and leaſt expenſive modes of derangement.

In that caſe theſe Pioneers ſhould, if poſſible, come provided with Tools of the following deſcription, viz. Six Pick-axes, Six Spades, Six Shovels, Three Bill-hooks, and four Felling-axes, to every twenty-five men.

Nevertheleſs it is not meant to exclude any man who may not have it in his power to bring any of theſe tools; let him ſay what tool he can bring;* and if he cannot bring any, his ſervice in ſome way will be acceptable notwithſtanding.

The duty of the Pioneers will generally conſiſt in repairing and opening ſuch Roads, Bridges, and Communications, as may facilitate the movements of our own Army, and in breaking up or obſtructing ſuch as it may be neceſſary to render impaſſable to the enemy.

The Allowances propoſed to be made to Pioneers from the day on which they may be required to aſſemble until their ſervices may no longer be wanted, are as follows:

To every able-bodied man Eighteen-pence per day.

To every leader of twenty-five men and upwards, Two-pence per day for every man under his command.

Theſe leaders to be ſtiled Captains, their companies to conſiſt of not leſs than twenty-five, nor more than ſeventy-five men. To every twenty-five men, of which a company may conſiſt, is to be allowed one Overſeer, to be appointed by the Captain, and removeable at his pleaſure, at the daily allowance of three ſhillings from the day on which the Pioneers may be ordered to aſſemble.

The duty of the Leaders or Captains will conſiſt in receiving ſuch orders as may be given, from time to time, by authority of the General Officers commanding, for the ſervices to be done by the Pioneers, and ſeeing them executed with punctuality and diſpatch; in keeping correct liſts of the Pioneers under their command, and ſeeing that they are conſtantly provided with proper tools; in maintaining order and regularity among them, and in receiving and diſtributing the wages to be given to them; taking proper receipts, and rendering accounts of the money entruſted to them, according to forms to be preſcribed.

Each Pioneer, Leader, and Overſeer, to be at liberty to draw one Ration of Bread, conſiſting of one pound and a half, from the King's Magazine, on paying for the ſame at the rate of five-pence for every four rations. The Leaders or Captains to give Credit for the amount in their accounts; and their receipts for the Bread drawn by their Companies, to be deemed ſatisfactory proof of the delivery thereof.

6th, To the end that the ſeveral objects treated of in this plan may be completely attained, for the general Defence of the Country, it is neceſſary that the reſult of the proceedings of the Inhabitants thereon, ſhould be well digeſted, reduced to writing in a uniform manner, and made known to the General Officer commanding in the diſtrict where ſuch proceeding may take place, that they may be enabled to avail themſelves thereof, and adopt correſponding meaſures.

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* A proportion of Wheelbarrows will be very ſerviceable.

The following Forms, hereunto annexed, are therefore recommended to be adopted for this purpoſe, viz.

1ſt. Form of a Subſcription Paper to be ſigned by the Chairman of the Meeting of the Pariſh, Hundred, Precinct, or other Diviſion of the County, on behalf of its inhabitants, declaring their concurrence in the propoſed plan generally.

2d. Form of a Subſcription Paper for a Voluntary Aſſociation of Pioneers in caſe of Invaſion.

3d. Form of a Return of Pioneers.

4th. Form of a Pay Liſt of Pioneers.

5th. Form of a Monthly Account of Wages of Pioneers.

6th. Form of a Plan for a Corps of Guides

No. 1.

FORM of a SUBSCRIPTION PAPER to accompany the Plan for driving the Country, &c.

WE, the underſigned Inhabitants of the of in the of in the County of having taken into our conſideration a Plan, "for driving the Live Stock of ſuch parts of the Country as may become expoſed to the "inroads of the Enemy, in caſe of an Invaſion; as alſo for ſaving other deſcriptions of "property as much as poſſible; and for rendering the Body of the People inſtrumental in "the general defence," do hereby declare our concurrence in the ſame; and we do moſt readily and chearfully enter into the following Reſolutions:

1ſt. That we will, without delay, proceed to mark our Cattle, as recommended to us, and that we will immediately, upon receiving notice to that effect, aſſemble the ſame, with our Waggons and Carts, at ſuch places of rendezvous, and ſend off the whole by ſuch march routes, to ſuch places of ſecurity as may be fixed upon and pointed out to us, by the authority of his Majeſty's Lieutenancy and Juſtices of the Peace of our ſaid County, with a ſufficient number of proper perſons to drive the ſame, under the direction and management of proper Leaders, to be choſen or approved by us; the whole in conformity to the plan afore-mentioned.

2d. That A. B. reſiding at , C. D. reſiding at , and E. F. reſiding at , in whoſe diſcretion and fidelity we place the fulleſt Confidence, and who have

chearfully accepted the truſt hereby repoſed in them, do remain at their reſpective places of reſidence for the purpoſes mentioned in the 2d article of the ſaid plan.

3d. That we will uſe our beſt endeavours to give effect to the ſalutary precautions pointed out to us in the 3d article of the ſaid plan, reſpecting Mills and Ovens.

4th. That we will form ourſelves into voluntary Aſſociations of Pioneers, under the command of ſuch Leaders as may be appointed by the Civil Authority of the County; and if more Leaders ſhould have been appointed than neceſſary to command the number of unarmed Inhabitants that may be willing to come forward, that then as many of the ſaid perſons be our Leaders, as the ſaid number of Pioneers may require, in due order and ſucceſſion; that is to ſay, the ſaid perſons ſhall have precedence in the order in which they may reſpectively produce ſubſcription liſts of twenty-five able-bodied Men, or upwards, to Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or to the Reverend Mr. who are requeſted, at the foot of every ſuch ſubſcription liſt to certify the day on which, and the name of the perſon by whom the ſame ſhall have been produced to them reſpectively, under their Signature, and alſo to grant a ſeparate Certificate to every ſuch perſon in the following Words:

'THESE are to certify that has this Day pruduced to me a Subſcription
'Liſt, containing the Signatures of Men of the Pariſh of declaring their
'readineſs to ſerve as Pioneers in caſe of an Invaſion. Given under my Hand at
'this of 1798.'

We do further reſolve, That the ſaid perſons appointed as above to be our Leaders of Pioneers, do, in concert with the General Officer commanding in the Diſtrict, or any proper perſon authorized by him, appoint the place or places of rendezvous for their reſpective Companies of Pioneers, and the proper ſignals for their aſſembling at the ſame, without delay; the whole in the manner, upon the terms, and conditions, and for the purpoſes ſet forth in the 5th article of the ſaid plan, and agreeable to ſuch form of Subſcription Paper as may be laid before us for that purpoſe.

No. 2.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION of PIONEERS, of the of in the of
in the County of to ſerve in caſe of an Invaſion, in Conformity to a Plan
recommended to them by of the ſaid County, under the Signature of bearing Date
on the Day of 1798.

Subſcribers Names.	Occupation.	Place of Reſidence.	Deſcription of Tools.	Subſcribers Names.	Occupation.	Place of Reſidence.	Deſcription of Tools.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Company of PIONEERS of the of
in the of in the County of
commanded by

No. Men.	No. Pickaxes.	No. Spades.	No. Shovels.	No. Bill Hooks.	No. Felling Axes			

To be dated and signed by the Leader.

N. B. The Blank Columns are left for other Implements which the Pioneers may engage to bring.

No. 4

PAY LIST of the Company of PIONEERS of the
of in the of in the
County of commanded by from
to 1798, both Days inclusive.

PIONEERS NAMES.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	We do hereby acknowledge to have received from the ſeveral Sums oppoſite to our reſpective Names, in full of our Wages for the Number of Days ſpecified. Witneſs our Signatures.
OVERSEERS NAMES.						
TOTAL						

I do hereby certify, That the Pioneers and Overſeers above ſpecified have been actually employed in the King's Service, for the number of days, and at the rates, oppoſite to their reſpective names; and that their wages, amounting altogether to Pounds Shillings, agreeable to their ſeveral Receipts, have been paid to them in my preſence. *(To be ſigned by an Officer, or Magiſtrate, or any other reſpectable Perſon, other than the Captain of the Company.*

No. 5.

Dr. { ACCOUNT of WAGES of the Company of PIONEERS of the of in the
of in the County of commanded by from the } Cr.
to the of 1798, both Days inclusive.

1798.		£.	s.	d.		1798.		Total Number of Days.	£.	s.	d.
February	To Cash received from					Feb. 7	By Paylist - No. 1.				
						14	Do. - No. 2.				
	To Do. Do. from					21	Do. - No. 3.				
						28	Do. - No. 4.				
	To Bread Money, as per annexed account of Particulars - - -										
							By my allowance, at per day, for				
	To Balance due by me, carried to new account										

To be dated and signed by the Captain

No. 6.

FORM of ESTABLISHMENT of a CORPS of GUIDES for the County of

No.	NAMES.	RANK.	RESIDENCE.

A PLAN

For an **ASSOCIATION** of the **NOBILITY, GENTRY,** and **YEOMANRY,** reſiding in the county of to ſupply ſuch number of Waggons, Carts, and Horſes, in aid of the proviſions made by the Mutiny Act, as may be neceſſary for carrying on His Majeſty's ſervice; as alſo to contribute to the ſupply of His Majeſty's Forces with Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and Fuel, in caſe of an Invaſion.

THE neceſſity of being prepared to repel an Invaſion in the preſent ſtate of public affairs, is too obvious to require diſcuſſion. The only queſtion is, how to form all neceſſary arrangements at the leaſt poſſible expence. The country abounds in ſupplies of all kinds to a degree which renders the laying in of extenſive magazines unneceſſary. Small depôts for a few days conſumption are ſufficient, provided means can be found to bring forward the reſources of the country at a ſhort notice. Depôts of this deſcription have accordingly been formed at different places purſuant to orders given by His Royal Highneſs Field Marſhall the Duke of York. The means of tranſporting them, and of obtaining and tranſporting ſuch further quantities, as may be neceſſary in caſes of emergency, remain to be deviſed. The eſtabliſhment of a waggon train of ſufficient force to ſupply an army would entail a very heavy expence upon the public, and take away a very conſiderable number of horſes and men from the ordinary purſuits of agriculture. Both may be avoided by means equally ſimple and certain. The ſpirit of the country will do it moſt effectually; nor need that ſpirit be waſted to the detriment of individuals; it need only be rouſed at the moment of actual danger, when all is at ſtake, when all muſt give way to the primary object of ſelf-preſervation. The following are the particulars of the plan in contemplation:

1ſt. Such of the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry of the county as may approve of the meaſure, ſhould be requeſted to ſubſcribe a paper in the form annexed, (each pariſh, hundred, or precinct, of convenient ſize ſeparately) expreſſing oppoſite to their names the

number of waggons and carts provided with tilts,* and the number of horſes, drivers, and conductors, which they propoſe to furniſh reſpectively.

2d. The Waggons, Carts, &c. ſubſcribed for, or ſuch part as may be required from time to time, ought to march as ſoon as poſſible, and at lateſt on the next morning after notice received to that effect, by a certain perſon to be named by the ſubſcribers, being a reſident of their pariſh, hundred or precinct.

3d. A paper writing, ſigned by His Royal Highneſs Field Marſhal the Duke of York, or by the General Officer commanding His Majeſty's forces in the diſtrict, or by the Commiſſary General, or by ſuch Officers as may be authorized by either of them, ought to be deemed a ſufficient notice.

4th. The Waggons, Carts, &c. marching in conformity to ſuch notice, ought to repair without delay to the places of deſtination therein to be mentioned, and they ought thenceforth to continue at the diſpoſal and under the orders of the King's Officers, duly authoriſed for the performance of ſuch duties as the ſervice may require, until they ſhall be diſcharged by competent authority in writing.

5th. The ſaid Waggons and Carts ſhould be bound to travel at the rate of five miles in every two hours; twenty-five miles when loaded, and thirty miles when empty, in every twenty-four hours; and in either caſe as much further as poſſible, if the urgency of the ſervice ſhould require extraordinary exertions.

6th. The ſaid Waggons and Carts ſhould be bound to carry the under-mentioned quantities, viz.

	Hundred weights of Flour, Grain, Fuel, or other heavy articles.	Hundred weights of Bread, Biſcuit, Hay, Straw, or other bulky articles.
Each Waggon with four horſes or more -	Fifty.	Twenty.
Each Waggon with three horſes - - - -	Forty.	Twenty.
Each Cart with three horſes or more - -	Thirty.	Fifteen.
Each Cart with two horſes - - - - - -	Twenty.	Fifteen.

And as much more as poſſible, if the urgency of the ſervice ſhould require any particular exertion. On croſs roads leſs in proportion.

7th. One or more diſcreet and intelligent perſons, beſides the drivers, ſhould accompany each detachment of ten Waggons or Carts, and upwards. Theſe perſons ſhould be ſtiled waggon-conductors, and their duty ſhould conſiſt in ſuperintending the drivers, that there

* Thoſe who cannot furniſh tilts ſhould ſay ſo in the ſubſcription paper.

may be regularity and difpatch upon the road; that the horſes may be taken care of, and that the ſupplies of ſtores, loaded on the ſaid Waggons or Carts, may not be damaged or embezzled. They ought to ſign way-bills for what they receive, and be reſponſible for the delivery thereof, agreeable to ſuch orders as may be given them.

8th. Every ſuch Waggon and Cart ſhould be provided with a Certificate of a certain form, to be ſettled hereafter, ſtating the name and reſidence of the owner, the name of the driver, and the number of horſes belonging thereto; as alſo the Day of marching. The day of its diſcharge ſhould afterwards be marked thereon, under the ſignature of the Officer granting the ſame.

9th. The Owners of ſuch waggons and carts ſhould be bound to provide for their conſtant repair, for the ſhoeing and maintenance of the horſes, and for the maintenance of the drivers and conductors, with liberty nevertheleſs to draw from the King's Magazines, one pound and an half of bread for each driver and conductor, and one ration of forage, conſiſting of ten pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay, for each horſe per day, on paying the contract or other purchaſe price of the ſame; and the receipts of the conductor or if there is none, the receipt of the driver, ſhall be deemed a ſatisfactory proof of the delivery of ſuch bread or forage.

10th. The Commiſſary General is directed to pay for the hire of each waggon and cart, with the horſes and drivers belonging thereto; and for the hire of each conductor, while the ſame ſhall have been employed in the public ſervice, at ſuch rate per day as may be adjudged and ſettled to be fair and reaſonable, by ſuch number of Deputy Lieutenants or Magiſtrates as may be appointed for that purpoſe.

11th. If the Commiſſary General, or any Officer of his department duly authorized, ſhould, in the notice to be given for the marching of any waggons or carts, agreeable to the 3d article, requeſt that the ſame may be ſent loaded with flour, wheat, oats, hay, ſtraw, or fuel; or if a ſupply of ſuch articles ſhould be requeſted as above in a ſeparate notice, it is not doubted but the ſubſcribers would readily comply with ſuch requeſt, ſo far as may be in their power, on condition of being paid for the ſame by the Commiſſary General at ſuch rate as a competent number of Deputy Lieutenants or Magiſtrates for that purpoſe appointed may judge to be fair and reaſonable.

12th. The Duties of the Agents to be appointed by the ſubſcribers, according to the 2d article, will be as follows, viz.

a. To receive and communicate to the ſubſcribers the notices for the marching of carriages, and furniſhing ſupplies, as mentioned in the 3d and 11th articles.

b. To ſee that every waggon and cart, called out, be provided with the certificate mentioned in the 8th article, and that every detachment of ten waggons or carts, and upwards, be accompanied by a conductor properly inſtructed, and furniſhed with a liſt of the names and reſidence of the owners, the names of the drivers, and the number of horſes belonging to each.

c. To ſee that the conductors and drivers be furniſhed with proper and diſtinct Way-Bills, ſhewing the quantities and deſcriptions of ſupplies loaded on each waggon or cart.

d. To keep an account of the quantities and deſcription of ſupplies furniſhed by each ſubſcriber, and to give an acknowledgement for the ſame; by which the Agent will become reſponſible to the Subſcriber for the payment thereof, as ſoon as he ſhall have received the balance of the general account hereafter-mentioned.

e. To obtain, by means of the conductors or drivers, the neceſſary certificates of the diſcharge of every waggon and cart, as mentioned in the 8th article, as alſo general receipts for the ſupplies forwarded to the Army on behalf of the Subſcribers, as no payments can be made without the production of ſuch certificates, and general receipts, the former ſhewing the time of ſervice of the waggons, carts, and conductors, and the latter ſhewing the quantities and deſcription of ſupplies actually delivered for the uſe of the Army to the Officers or perſons duly authorized to receive the ſame, and to grant ſuch receipts on the part of the Commiſſary General. On the production of theſe certificates and general receipts, with ſuch general account and other vouchers as are hereafter mentioned, the Agent will be entitled to payment from the Commiſſary General.

f. To ſtate and ſign general accounts from time to time of the number of Waggons, Carts, and Conductors, furniſhed, and the time of their ſervice; as alſo of the quantities and deſcription of Supplies furniſhed by the Pariſh, Hundred, or Precinct, the vouchers of which will conſiſt in the original notices given, the certificates and general receipts mentioned in article *e*, and the certificates of the Deputy Lieutenants or Magiſtrates mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles.

g. To receive the balance of the ſaid general accounts, to give receipts for the ſame on behalf of the Subſcribers, and to diſtribute the proportion due to each individual, on his or her returning the acknowledgement mentioned in article *d*, deduction being firſt made therefrom of the amount of ſuch bread and forage, as may have been drawn agreeable to the 9th Article, as alſo the charges for ſacks hereafter mentioned.

The Commiſſary General is directed to pay to the perſons, who may be appointed agreeable to this and the 2d article, for their trouble and expences, at the following rates, viz.

For every empty waggon procured, in conſequence of notice given, one ſhilling; for every empty cart, nine-pence; for every ſack of flour of 280 lb. net, loaded agreeable to the 12th article, two-pence; for every ſack of oats of 4 buſhels, loaded as above, one-penny; for every ton of hay, ſtraw, or fuel, loaded as above, twenty-pence: But no charge to be made for procuring the waggons and carts reſpectively, unleſs they go empty.

13th. The ſacks, which may be delivered by or to the ſubſcribers, ſhould be returned either way, or in default thereof, paid for by the party not returning the ſame, at the full market price of new ſacks of the like deſcriptions.

14th. If the ſubſcribers ſhould at any time not have it in their power to furniſh the ſupplies which may have been requeſted, or any part thereof, it is eſſential that the perſon appointed agreeable to the ſecond article ſhould give immediate notice thereof, by the moſt expeditious conveyance, to the Officer who makes the requiſition.

15th. The ſaid Waggons and Carts ſhall be diſcharged from time to time at reaſonable periods, and relieved by others as often as the nature of the ſervice may permit, to the end that the Burden, if ſuch in any caſe it ſhould be conſidered, may be divided as equally as poſſible. The Waggons and Carts belonging to places near the ſea coaſt, and particularly to ſuch as may be threatened with the approach of any Enemy, ſhall not be called upon under this engagement, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, but they ſhall be left at the diſpoſal of the owners for the removal of their families and effects, giving them afterwards the preference of employment in the public ſervice. And further, ſuch Waggons or Carts as

may be at the diſpoſal of the King's Officers, in conſequence of this arrangement, ſhall be ſent to the relief and aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of ſuch parts of the country as may be in imminent danger, whenever the ſame can be ſpared from more urgent demands of the public ſervice.

16th. The liſts of ſubſcribers ſhewing the number of Waggons, Carts, &c. intended to be furniſhed, with the names and reſidence of the perſons appointed by them for the purpoſes mentioned in the 2d, 12th, and 14th articles, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Commiſſary General, or the principal Officer of his department in each diſtrict, from the ſeveral pariſhes, hundreds, or precincts, from time to time as early as may be, and as often as twenty or more Waggons and Carts ſhall be ſubſcribed for.

No. 1.

FORM of a PAPER to be ſubſcribed by the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry, referred to in the 1ſt Article of the Plan for procuring Waggons, &c.

WE, the underſigned Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry, of the of in the county of having taken into our conſideration a plan recommended to our attention by of the county aforeſaid, "for an Aſſociation to ſupply ſuch number "of Waggons, Carts, Horſes, Drivers, and Conductors, in aid of the Proviſions made by the "Mutiny Act, as may be neceſſary for carrying on His Majeſty's ſervice; as alſo to con-"tribute to the ſupply of his Majeſty's forces, with Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and "Fuel, in caſe of an Invaſion," do hereby declare our Concurrence in the ſame; and we do faithfully promiſe and engage to furniſh the number of Waggons and Carts, provided with able Horſes, Drivers, and Conductors, expreſſed oppoſite to our reſpective names; and alſo ſuch Quantities of Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and Fuel, as may be required of us, ſo far as the ſame may be in our power, in the manner, and upon the Terms and Conditions expreſſed in the Plan herein-before mentioned; and we do hereby appoint reſiding at for the purpoſes mentioned in the 2d, 12th, and 14th Articles of the ſaid Plan.

Subſcribers Names.	Number of Waggons with Tilts and		Number of Carts with Tilts and		Number of Drivers.	Number of Conductors.
☞ Thoſe who cannot furniſh Tilts, ſhould in the Columns of Waggons and Carts, make this mark, "No T."	Four Horſes or more.	Three Horſes.	Three Horſes or more.	Two Horſes.		

No. 1.

A PLAN

For inſuring a regular ſupply of BREAD to his Majeſty's Forces, in caſe of an Invaſion.

THE Eſtabliſhment of Flour Magazines, and of a Field Bakery, of ſufficient force to ſupply an Army, would entail a very heavy expence upon the public, which can only be avoided by aſcertaining under this head, the reſources of the country, and the means of bringing them forward, in caſe of emergency, without previouſly making any expenſive preparations. Returns have been procured of the Bakers and Ovens at moſt of the conſiderable places in ſeveral counties, from which it appears, that they are capable, on any emergency, of baking for four times, nay, many of them, ſix times, the number of their inhabitants and troops now in Garriſon; and that, with the help of additional journeymen Bakers, they can ſupply double that quantity. All other counties may without riſk of error, be ſuppoſed equally capable with thoſe above alluded to. Grain and Mills abound every where. The reſult is, that an Army of thirty thouſand men may, without difficulty, be ſupplied with Bread in any ſituation, at four or five days notice, and even two or three times that number, at a longer notice, provided ſuch preparatory arrangements are concerted with the Millers and Bakers as will enable the country to do juſtice to itſelf.

The following Plan, it is hoped, will anſwer every neceſſary purpoſe.

1ſt. The Millers of every town, pariſh, hundred, or precinct, of convenient ſize, ſeparately, ſhould be requeſted to ſubſcribe a paper in the annexed form, declaring that they will immediately, upon receiving notice to that effect, deliver ſuch quantities of ready dreſſed Flour, as they may happen to have in hand, over and above the immediate wants of their cuſtomers, at ſuch places, and to ſuch perſons, as may be pointed out to them, not exceeding ten miles from their reſpective Mills,* free of all expence but what is herein-after mentioned.

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* If any of them can only engage to deliver the Flour *at their Mills*, they ſhould ſay ſo in the ſubſcription paper.

2d. They ſhould declare in the ſame paper what quantity of Flour, prepared by a Twelve Shilling Seamed Cloth,* they will undertake to furniſh every twenty-four hours upon ſimilar notice received (wind or water permitting), over and above ſuch quantities of Flour as they uſually manufacture for the ordinary conſumption of their cuſtomers, to be delivered by them alſo, at ſuch places and to ſuch perſons as may be pointed out to them, not exceeding ten miles from their reſpective Mills, free of all expence but what is hereafter mentioned.

3d. Let them alſo declare, whether they will provide the wheat for making the Flour above-mentioned themſelves, or whether they deſire to be ſupplied therewith by the Commiſſary General. The former would be preferable. In the latter caſe they ſhould alſo ſtipulate that they will furniſh Seven Sacks of ſuch Flour of 280lb. net each for every five quarters of good marketable Engliſh Wheat delivered to them: but leaſt any of the ſubſcribers ſhould be of opinion, that ſo great a quantity of ſuch Flour cannot in all inſtances be produced from five quarters of wheat, a mode of obtaining compenſation is ſuggeſted in the following article.

4th. The Commiſſary General, or a proper Commiſſary acting under him, is directed to pay for the Flour which may be furniſhed agreeably to the three preceding articles, at ſuch rate per ſack as a competent number of Deputy Lieutenants, or Magiſtrates appointed for that purpoſe, ſhall adjudge to be fair and reaſonable; as alſo for the manufacturing of ſuch Flour as may be furniſhed from Wheat ſupplied by the Commiſſary General, at ſuch rate per ſack as may be fixed in like manner; and further, he is to pay ſuch compenſation for ſuppoſed over-delivery of Flour alluded to in the third article, as may be certified to be juſt and reaſonable by the ſame authority.

5th. The Millers of each town, pariſh, hundred, or precinct, ſubſcribing ſuch paper as is above-mentioned, ſhould therein appoint ſome one proper and diſcreet perſon, reſiding in their vicinity, for the following purpoſes, viz.

a. To receive and communicate to them the notices mentioned in the 1ſt and 2d articles.

b. To receive the Flour to be furniſhed by the ſubſcribers, and to give acknowledgements for the ſame, by which the agent will become reſponſible to the ſubſcriber for the payment thereof, as ſoon as he ſhall have received the balance of the general account hereafter mentioned.

c. To deliver the Flour thus collected from the ſubſcribers to ſuch perſons as may be authorized on the part of the Commiſſary General to receive the ſame, which perſons are to grant proper receipts for the Flour delivered to them, on the production of which receipts with ſuch general account, and other vouchers, as are hereafter mentioned, the agent will be entitled to payment from the ſaid Commiſſary General. No payment to be made without the production of receipts as above-mentioned.

d. To ſtate and ſign general accounts from time to time of the quantity of Flour delivered by the ſubſcribers, the vouchers of which will conſiſt in the original notices given, the receipts for the Flour delivered, given by the perſons authorized for that purpoſe, as mentioned in article *c*, and the certificates of the Deputy Lieutenants, or Magiſtrates mentioned in the 4th article.

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* Thoſe who are not provided with ſuch Cloths ſhould ſay ſo in the ſubſcription paper, that they may be furniſhed therewith if thought neceſſary.

e. To receive the balance of the ſaid general accounts, to give receipts for the ſame on behalf of the Subſcribers, and to diſtribute the proportion due to each Individual on his or her returning the acknowledgement mentioned in article *b*, deduction being firſt made therefrom of the amount of Wheat for which the ſtipulated quantity of Flour may not have been delivered, as alſo the charges for Sacks hereafter mentioned.

The Commiſſary General is directed to pay to the perſons that may be appointed agreeably to this article for their trouble and expences, two-pence for every ſack of Flour of 280lb. net, furniſhed agreeable to the preceding articles; provided nevertheleſs, that if the perſon ſo appointed, ſhall alſo be appointed for procuring Waggons and Supplies in general, he ſhall not receive this allowance in more than one of his two capacities. And it is very deſirable that the Millers ſhould, for executing the truſt afore-mentioned, appoint the ſame perſons who may have been choſen by the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry at large, for procuring Waggons and Supplies in general.

6th. The ſacks which may be delivered to or by the Subſcribers, ſhould be returned either way, or in default thereof, paid for by the party not returning the ſame, at the full market price of new ſacks of the like deſcription.

7th. A paper writing ſigned by the Commiſſary General, or ſuch Officers of his department as may be duly authorized for that purpoſe, delivered to the perſon appointed by the Subſcribers, ſhould be deemed a ſufficient notice.

8th. The Bakers of every town, pariſh, or precinct, of convenient ſize, ſeparately, ſhould be requeſted to ſubſcribe a paper of the annexed form, declaring the number of loaves of three pounds, or four pounds and an half, which each of them would undertake to bake immediately, upon receiving notice to that effect; over and above the ordinary conſumption of his cuſtomers, diſtinguiſhing the quantities which he would engage to furniſh upon a ſudden emergency, from what he would furniſh for a conſtancy, by the number of hands uſually employed by him; as alſo the quantities which he would undertake to furniſh for a conſtancy, with the help of a given number of additional journeymen, to be expreſſed by the Subſcriber, and to be ſent to him by the Commiſſary General if he ſhall deſire it. It is to be hoped however that this reſource will in moſt inſtances be found unneceſſary.

9th. The ſaid Bakers ſhould engage at the outſet to employ their own ſtock of Flour as far as it will go, if required ſo to do, and afterwards to receive and bake ſuch quantities of Flour, prepared by a twelve ſhilling ſeamed Cloth, as the Commiſſary General may cauſe to be furniſhed to them for that purpoſe.

10th. They ſhould engage to bake the ſaid Flour into loaves of three pounds or four pounds and an half, as may be ordered, and to deliver the whole produce of ſuch Flour in well baked loaves as before-mentioned, not leſs than one hundred and fifteen loaves of three pounds, or ſeventy-ſeven loaves of four pounds and an half, for every ſack of Flour 280lb. net, delivered to them.

11th. The Commiſſary General is directed to pay for the Bread which may be furniſhed agreeably to the 1ſt part of the 9th article, at ſuch rate as may be certified to be juſt and reaſonable, by a competent number of Deputy-Lieutenants or Magiſtrates appointed for that purpoſe, and for the baking of ſuch Bread as may be furniſhed agreeably to the latter part of the 9th and 10th articles, at ſuch rate per ſack of Flour, as may be fixed in like manner

12th. The Bakers of each town, pariſh, or precinct, ſubſcribing ſuch paper as is above-mentioned, ſhould therein alſo appoint ſome one proper and diſcreet perſon, reſiding in their vicinity, for the following purpoſes; viz.

a. To receive and communicate to them the notices for baking Bread, mentioned in the 8th article.

b. To provide a proper place of depoſit for the Bread to be baked in the town, pariſh, or precinct, as ſoon as he ſhall receive notice to that effect; which place muſt be of eaſy acceſs to Waggons.

c. To receive at the ſaid place of depoſit from each Subſcriber the quantity of Bread baked by him, and to give an acknowledgment for the ſame, by which the Agent will become reſponſible to the Subſcriber for the payment thereof, as ſoon as he ſhall have received the balance of the general account hereafter mentioned.

d. To deliver the Bread thus collected in the town, pariſh, or precinct, to ſuch perſons as may be authoriſed on the part of the Commiſſary General to receive the ſame, which perſons are to grant proper receipts for the number of loaves delivered to them; on the production of which receipts, with ſuch general account and other vouchers, as are hereafter mentioned, the agent will be entitled to payment from the ſaid Commiſſary General. No payment to be made without the production of receipts as above-mentioned.

e. To ſtate and ſign general accounts from time to time of the quantity of Bread delivered by the town, pariſh, or precinct, the vouchers of which will conſiſt in the original notices given, the receipts of the Bread delivered, given by the perſons authorized for that purpoſe, as mentioned in article *d*, and the certificates of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or Magiſtrates, mentioned in the 11th article.

f. To receive the balance of the ſaid general accounts, to give receipts for the ſame on behalf of the Subſcribers, and to diſtribute the proportion due to each individual, on his returning the acknowledgement mentioned in article *c*, deduction being firſt made therefrom of the amount of flour, for which the ſtipulated quantity of bread may not have been delivered, as alſo the charges hereafter mentioned for additional Journeymen, flour, ſacks, and fuel.

The Commiſſary General is directed to pay to the perſons who may be appointed agreeably to this article for their trouble and expences twelve-pence, for every one hundred Loaves paſſing through their hands, out of which allowance they are to provide the places of depoſit afore-mentioned, and a ſufficient number of hands for loading the waggons to be ſent for the bread with expedition and regularity.

13th. In caſe any additional Journeymen ſhould be provided and ſent to the ſubſcribing Bakers for their aſſiſtance, they ſhould pay for every ſuch additional Journeyman, at ſuch rate per day as the Deputy Lieutenants or Magiſtrates, mentioned in the 11th article, may certify to be juſt and reaſonable: And the amount of ſuch wages ſhould ſtand in deduction of the balance of the account mentioned in the preceding article.

14th. As there are parts of the Country in which the exertions of the Subſcribers might poſſibly be checked by the want of fuel, they ſhould be requeſted to mention the kind of fuel for which their ovens are calculated, whether the ſame is abundant or ſcarce, and the quantity requiſite every twenty-four hours to keep each oven conſtantly at work, to the end that the Commiſſary General may employ proper and timely means for ſupplying them therewith,

on their paying for the ſame ſuch price as the Deputy Lieutenants or Magiſtrates, mentioned in the 11th article, may certify to be juſt and reaſonable: And the amount of ſuch fuel ſhould ſtand in deduction of the balance of the account mentioned in the 12th article.

15th. The Flour Sacks, which may be delivered to the Subſcribers, ſhould be returned by them, and in default thereof, they ſhould be charged with the full market price of new ſacks of the ſame deſcription.

16th. As there are ovens in many places entirely vacant, the Subſcribers ſhould be requeſted to undertake the working of them, and they ſhould diſtinguiſh the ſame by mentioning them at the foot of the ſubſcription liſt, under the head of Vacant Ovens. The perſons who undertake the working of them to ſign their names, and expreſs the quantity of bread which they propoſe to furniſh by means of ſuch ovens, with the number of Journeymen neceſſary for the purpoſe if they require any, as in regard to their own ovens.

17th. The liſts of Subſcribers to this plan, in regard to the ſupplies of Flour as well as Bread, with the names and reſidence of the perſons appointed by them for the purpoſes mentioned in the 5th and 12th articles reſpectively, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Commiſſary General, or the principal Officer of his department in each diſtrict from the ſeveral Towns, Pariſhes, Hundreds, and Precincts, as early as may be.

18th. The Commiſſary General will cauſe proper Forms to be drawn up for the accounts to be kept by the Agents of the Millers and Bakers, to the end that there may be uniformity and diſpatch in the ſettlement thereof.

19th. By the Returns of Bakers which have been collected, it appears that moſt of them are of opinion, that no more than Four Batches can be produced from an Oven in the twenty-four hours, although conſtantly kept at work by a double ſet of hands. Thoſe who have been in the habit of ſupplying troops, know from experience that Six Batches may be produced in that time, provided the Bakers have the neceſſary troughs, and ſet ſpunge in due time, to be enabled to fill the Oven again as ſoon as heated. This ſhould be pointed out to the Subſcribers.

No. 1.

FORM of a Paper to be ſubſcribed by the MILLERS, referred to in the 1ſt article of the plan for inſuring a regular ſupply of Bread, &c.

WE, the underſigned Millers of the of in the county of having taken into our conſideration a plan recommended to our attention, by of the county aforeſaid, "for inſuring a regular ſupply of Bread to "His Majeſty's forces in caſe of an Invaſion," do hereby declare our concurrence in the ſame; and we do faithfully promiſe and engage to deliver ſuch quantities of ready-made Flour as we may happen to have in hand, over and above the immediate wants of our Cuſtomers; and alſo to prepare and deliver ſuch quantities of dry, ſweet, and clean Flour, made of good marketable Engliſh Wheat, out of which the bran ſhall have been taken by means of a twelve ſhilling ſeamed cloth, as are expreſſed oppoſite to our reſpective names, whenever we ſhall be required ſo to do, the whole in the manner, and upon the terms and conditions, ſpecified in the plan herein-before mentioned. And we do hereby appoint reſiding at for the purpoſes expreſſed in the 5th article of the ſaid plan.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES. ☞ Thoſe who cannot engage to deliver the Flour within 10 miles of their Mills, ſhould add to their names theſe words, "At the Mill." ☞ Thoſe who are not provided with "twelve ſhilling ſeamed Cloths," ſhould add to their names the words, "No Cloth."	Names and Situations of Water Mills.	Names and Situations of Wind Mills.	No. of Sacks of Flour of 280lb. net each, to be furniſhed by each Mill every 24 hours.	Will the Subſcribers provide the Wheat, or not? Anſwer, *Yes*; or, *No.*

No. 2.

FORM of a PAPER to be ſubſcribed by the Bakers, referred to in the Eighth Article of the Plan for inſuring a regular ſupply of Bread, &c.

WE, the underſigned BAKERS, of the of in the county of having taken into our conſideration a plan recommended to our attention by of the county aforeſaid, "for inſuring a regular ſupply of Bread to His Majeſty's forces, in caſe of an Invaſion," do hereby declare our concurrence in the ſame. We do therefore faithfully promiſe and engage to bake and deliver ſuch quantities of good, wholeſome, well-baked Bread, in loaves of three pounds, or four pounds and a half, as our ſtock of Flour in hand at the time may enable us to furniſh over and above the ordinary conſumption of our Cuſtomers; and alſo to bake and deliver ſuch quantities of good, wholeſome, well-baked Bread, in loaves of three pounds, or four pounds and a half, as are expreſſed oppoſite to our reſpective names, out of ſuch Flour as may be delivered to us for that purpoſe, whenever we may be required ſo to do; the whole in the manner, and upon the terms and conditions ſpecified in the plan herein-before mentioned. And we do hereby appoint reſiding at for the purpoſes expreſſed in the twelfth article of the ſaid plan.

Subſcribers Names, Diſtinguiſhing the vacant Ovens at the Foot of the Liſt.	Number of Loaves of three pounds, to be furniſhed by each Subſcriber every twenty-four hours.			Number of additional Journeymen required.	For what kind of Fuel the Ovens are calculated.	What quantity is requiſite for every 24 hours to keep each Oven conſtantly at work, ſuppoſing ſix batches to be baked.	Whether Fuel is abundant or not? Anſwer, *Yes*; or, *No*.
	By their uſual number of Hands.		By the help of additional Journeymen for a conſtancy.				
	For a Conſtancy.	On an Emergency					

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BAKERS

Who may engage to BAKE for the ARMY in caſe of an Invaſion.

IN the baking of Loaves of three pounds, or four pounds and a half, they ſhould take particular care that the ſame be covered all round by a hard Cruſt, as otherwiſe they will not keep in hot weather. Such Loaves are for the ſame reaſon preferable to Loaves of a larger ſize, as the latter, if kept and carried upon Waggons, are much more liable to ſpoil.

They ſhould alſo take care that the Bread be perfectly cool before it is piled up in large quantities, or loaded upon waggons. If this is not attended to, the Bread becomes unfit for uſe in a very ſhort time.

As it may be difficult in all caſes to procure a ſufficient quantity of Yeaſt, it is recommended to the Bakers to inform themſelves of the mode of producing Yeaſt by an eaſy and cheap method; as alſo of the mode of baking with Leaven, which, if properly attended to, will afford Bread equally ſweet and wholeſome as that made with Yeaſt.

We have the authority of a late Treatiſe publiſhed by the Honourable John Cochrane,* for ſaying that the Bakers of Edinburgh are in poſſeſſion and actual practice of ſuch a *Mode of producing Yeaſt*, as is here alluded to, the efficacy of which the Author aſſerts has been aſcertained at the Camp of Dunbar, in the Year 1796, beyond contradiction. This proceſs of making Yeaſt, as practiſed at Edinburgh, is deſcribed by Mr. Cochrane in the following words; "Take two ounces of hops, boil them for an hour in two gallons of "water, and boiling hot, ſcald eight or ten pounds of flour, and ſtir it very well into a "paſte. Do this about eleven in the forenoon; let it ſtand till ſix o'clock in the evening; "then add about a quart of yeaſt to forward the fermentation, and mix it well together. "Next morning add about as much more flour and water ſufficient to make it into dough, "and in the afternoon it will be fit for ſetting ſpunge and baking. Reſerve always a piece

* The Seaman's Guide, printed for J. Murray, in Fleet-ſtreet.

" of the old dough to mix with the new batch, inſtead of the yeaſt, which is neceſſary " only the firſt time to haſten the proceſs. The above quantity of hops will ſuffice for an " hundred and twenty quartern Loaves."

" This proceſs in Scotland," continues the Author, " requires about thirty hours; in a " warm climate a few hours would ſuffice, as fermentation there advances with great rapidity. " A due attention muſt be paid to that circumſtance, as every thing depends upon it."

Upon the ſubject of *baking with Leaven*, Mr. Cochrane expreſſes himſelf thus: " Take a " piece of dough and keep it for uſe; it will keep for ſeveral days very well; mix the " dough with ſome warm water, not very hot, and knead it with ſome flour to ferment and " ſponge; divide the flour (intended to be baked), into four parts; mix a quarter of the " flour with the leaven, and a ſufficient quantity of water to make it into dough, and knead " it well. Let this remain until it ferments and riſes properly, then dilute it with more " water, add another quarter of the flour, and let it remain to riſe. Do the ſame with the " other two quarters of the flour, one quarter after the other, taking particular care never " to mix more flour until the laſt has riſen properly; when finiſhed divide it into loaves, " and let the loaves remain to riſe, that they may overcome the preſſure of the hand in " forming them; then put them into the oven, and reſerve a piece of dough for the next " baking. Dough thus kept may, with proper care, be prevented from going into the " acetous fermentation (becoming ſour), by mixing freſh flour from time to time."

Conſidering the dearneſs and ſcarcity of Yeaſt, it will be well worth the attention of every Baker to aſcertain the efficacy of theſe two modes of baking, by actual and repeated experiments, independent of the eſſential advantage which may be derived therefrom, in ſupplying a large Army, if once thoroughly aſcertained. At the ſame time it is highly neceſſary to caution every man concerned in ſupplying an army, againſt placing any confidence in ſchemes not perfectly and ſatisfactorily tried by himſelf, particularly in ſo eſſential an article as bread.

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* The Seaman's Guide, printed for J. Murray, in Fleet ſtreet.